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SUMMARY
OF
MEASURES
CONSIDERED OR CARRIED OUT
IN THE
MILITARY DEPARTMENT
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DURING THE
VICEROYALTY
OF THE
MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE
DECEMBER 1888 TO JANUARY 1894.

CALCUTTA :
MILITARY DEPARTMENT PRESS,
1894.

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X.—FIELD OPERATIONS.

DECEMBER 1888.

Commander-in-Chief in India.

General Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C.

Member of Council in charge of the Military Department, Government of India;
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.

OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. H. Collen.

Deputy Secretaries.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Deane.

Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B.

Assistant Secretaries.

Major J. E. Broadbent.

Major E. G. Barrow.

Captain S. D. Gordon.

Accountant-General.

Colonel H. G. Pritchard.

Deputy Accountant-General.

Captain W. R. LEG. Anderson.

Assistant Accountant-General.

Captain W. C. F. Field.

JANUARY 1894.

Commander-in-Chief in India.

General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C.

Member of Council in charge of the Military Department, Government of India.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B.

OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Secretary.

Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.

Deputy Secretaries.

Colonel P. J. Maitland.

Colonel M. J. King-Harman.

Assistant Secretaries.

Captain J. Dallas.

Major H. F. S. Ramsden.

Captain E. DeBrath.

Captain A. E. Jones.

Major P. A. Buckland (*Additional,—temporary.*)

Accountant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Miley.

Deputy Accountant-General.

Major W. J. B. Bird.

Assistant Accountant-General.

Major W. C. F. Field.

SUMMARY OF MEASURES
DURING THE
VICEROYALTY OF THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE,
1888—1894.

I.—Administration of the Army.

Abolition of the Presidential Army under which the Madras and Bombay armies were maintained on a separate footing, controlled by the Governments of those presidencies and not under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, had been advocated by eminent officers (notably by Sir George Chesney) who had given their attention to the military administration of the country. The reform was strongly supported by the Army Organisation Commission of 1879. Their recommendation was conveyed to Her Majesty's Government in 1881, but the Secretary of State for India having arrived at the conclusion that it would not be expedient to ask Parliament to legislate for the purpose of giving effect to the proposals of the Government of India, the matter was for the time dropped. In 1885, and again in 1888, the Government of India brought the matter under the notice of the Secretary of State, urging the necessity of abolishing the existing system; but though the Secretary of State asked (August 1888) for a draft of the orders that would be issued to give effect to the proposed measures, the change of system advocated by the Government of India was not sanctioned. In 1892 the question once more came under the consideration of the Government of India, and in November of that year the expediency of abolishing the presidential army system was again urged upon the Secretary of State. A modification of the proposals of 1888 was made. In 1888 the Government of India recommended that there should be four armies,—viz., the Punjab, Hindustan, Bombay, and Madras Armies,—and that Baluchistan and Sind should form part of the Bombay Command, Burma remaining with Madras. In 1892, however, for cogent reasons, it was recommended that there should be four armies,—of the North, West, East, and South; that Baluchistan and Sind should fall to the Northern Army; and that Burma should be a separate command directly under the administrative control of the Commander-in-Chief in India. A Bill ("Madras and Bombay Armies Act, 1893,"—56 and 57 Vict., Cap. 62) has been passed through Parliament to give effect to the proposals. Under this Act the offices of Commanders-in-Chief of the Forces in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay are abolished; the officers now holding these offices will, on the Act coming into force, cease to be Members of the Council of the Governors of Madras and Bombay; and the Governors in Council of those presidencies will cease to exercise all military control and authority. The Secretary of State for India has decided to adhere to the recommendations of 1888 under which Baluchistan and Sind form part of the Army of Bombay, while Burma remains under the Army of Madras; the Bengal Army is merely divided into two commands for administrative purposes, and each of the four forces will be under a Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Review of the military situation in Eastern India and Burma. This opened up several questions connected with the civil as well as the military administration of Assam, Manipur, the Chin-Lushai country, &c. To decide these matters, a Conference was assembled in the Military Department, Calcutta, on the 25th January 1892, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Military and Foreign Departments. In accordance with the conclusions of this Conference, the Government of India have issued orders for the transfer to the Assam administration of the Southern Lushai country, the Chittagong District, and the Northern Arakan Hill Tracts. As regards other recommendations made by the Conference, it may be mentioned that an increase of the frontier police has been sanctioned, and that the important matter of the improvement of road

communications in the Chin Hills has received consideration. A proposal to form the Chin-Lushai Hills into a separate military command has been dropped for the present.

1893.—In December 1892 the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, proposed to reconstitute the Quartermaster-General's Department in the districts of the army. The amalgamation of the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's Departments had been recommended by the Army Organisation Commission of 1879 and was carried into effect in 1888, the measure being supported by Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Frederick Roberts and many others. After considerable discussion, in 1893, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George White, recommended that the existing system should not be changed, but that staff duties should be divided into two branches, and the senior staff officer of the district allotted to either branch according to the relative importance of the Adjutant-General's or Quartermaster-General's work in the district.

II.—Strength, Organisation, and Distribution of the Army.

1890.—A proposal for increasing the number of trans-frontier men in the Native Army was referred to the Secretary of State in 1889 and sanctioned, and eight Afridi companies were added to selected regiments.

Increase of trans-frontier men in the ranks of the Native Army.

1891.—In November 1891, the cavalry of the Madras Army, which up to that time had consisted of four regiments of three squadrons each, was reorganised in three regiments of four squadrons each, the 4th Madras Cavalry being disbanded to carry out this reorganisation.

Reorganisation of the Madras cavalry.

1891.—It had been observed that young officers had generally shown a marked disinclination to enter the Staff Corps of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in consequence of which the armies of those presidencies suffered in efficiency. To remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs, the Government of India in 1890 recommended that the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps should be amalgamated, and the designation "Staff Corps" changed to that of "Her Majesty's Indian Army." The amalgamation of the three Staff Corps, under the designation of "The Indian Staff Corps," was approved and notified in a Royal Warrant dated the 28th January 1891.

Amalgamation of the three Staff Corps.

1892.—After some correspondence with the authorities in England as to the terms on which the regiment should be raised, the Government of India recruited and despatched, in April 1892, a battalion of infantry composed of Mahomedans of Upper India for service in Hong-Kong, and detachments of artillery for service in Hong-Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and the Mauritius.

Supply of Indian troops for service in British colonies.

Detachments of Indian troops (volunteers from the army) have also been lent to Mr. Johnston, Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, British Central Africa, who is engaged in the suppression of the slave trade and the extension of British influence in those parts. It has been decided that no more volunteers can be given from the Indian Army for this service.

1893.—The Secretary of State proposed to withdraw a battalion of British infantry from the Indian establishment, maintaining, however, the existing strength of that establishment by the addition of a few men to each of the remaining battalions. The proposed withdrawal was agreed to by the Government of India on condition that one subaltern and twenty privates were added to the Indian establishment of each of the remaining British battalions. The Secretary of State has not concurred as to the necessity for the increase of fifty-two subalterns, but has ordered the withdrawal of the battalion, remitting the subject of the increased number of officers for further consideration.

Reduction of British infantry in India by one battalion.

1893.—The following changes have been introduced in the class constitution of the regiments of the Bengal Army:—

Reorganisation of part of the Bengal Army.

In 1891, the 33rd, 38th, 39th, and 40th Regiments of Bengal Infantry were reformed, respectively, of Punjabi Mahomedans, Dogras, Garhwalis, and trans-frontier Mahomedans.

In May 1893, the sixteen Hindustani regiments of infantry of the Bengal Army (the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th,

17th, and 18th Bengal Infantry) were reconstituted as class regiments,—Brahmins (two regiments), Rajputs (seven), Jats (two), Musalmans (four), and Khas Gurkhas (one).

Formation of Burma local battalions. 1893.—The improvement of the material of which some of the Madras regiments were composed has been effected by the formation of local battalions of Punjabis, Gurkhas, and other races from Upper India for service in Burma. Seven such battalions have been formed, obtained by the conversion of the 10th, 12th, and 33rd Regiments of Madras Infantry in 1890, the 32nd in 1891, the 30th and 31st in 1892, and the 29th in 1893. The new material for these local corps was obtained by the transfer of battalions and companies of the Burma Military Police to the regular army of Madras.

Reorganisation of the Madras Army. The improvement of the Madras Army generally is now under consideration. The Madras Government have submitted proposals for the enlistment of better classes of men than those heretofore entertained, and for their formation into class regiments. The formation of these class regiments is not considered practicable at present, and the Madras Government have been asked whether the reorganisation of the army on the class company instead of the class regiment system would not answer better.

Reorganisation of the Bombay Army. 1893.—A memorandum prepared in the Military Department, containing suggestions for the general improvement of the Bombay Army, was considered by a Committee of Bombay officers, who recommended that the Bombay Army should be reorganised on the class company system. The Secretary of State has been asked to sanction this reorganisation.

Before the question of the improvement of the Bombay Army as a whole was taken up, the localisation of two battalions of infantry in Baluchistan was carried out.

Proposed reductions in the Madras and Bombay Armies. 1893.—The question of reducing the Bombay Army by four battalions of Native infantry and the Madras Army by six battalions was considered; but it was subsequently decided in Council that the question should be allowed to drop.

Proposed formation of an Indo-European regiment. 1893.—A Committee which was appointed to enquire into the poverty and destitution existing amongst Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta recommended the formation of an Indo-European regiment as a measure to afford employment to these classes. The Government of India were unable to entertain the proposal.

Garrison of Burma. 1893.—The annexation of Upper Burma led to the location of a considerable body of troops, both British and Native, in that province. As the pacification of the country has progressed, it has been found possible to reduce the garrison gradually, which now consists of the following force:—one British mountain battery, one Native mountain battery, two companies of garrison artillery, four battalions of British infantry, fourteen battalions of Native infantry, and three companies of sappers and miners.

Progress of the volunteer movement in India. 1893.—In order to further, as far as possible, the volunteer movement in India, a Committee of representative volunteer officers was convened at Simla in October 1891, and another and more important one in Calcutta in February 1892, to consider and report on various important questions connected with the subject. The Committee's recommendations were considered by the Government of India, and some of them have been sanctioned, among them being the following:—

- (1).—The adoption of a revised uniform for volunteers.
- (2).—The grant of substantive rank to medical officers of volunteers.
- (3).—The laying down of a syllabus of instruction for volunteers.
- (4).—The grant of Rs. 30,000 annually to volunteer corps for the construction of armouries, magazines, &c.
- (5).—The grant of Rs. 20,000 to volunteer corps for the expenses of field days.
- (6).—The raising of the grant for volunteer camps of exercise from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 60,000.

Local Governments and Administrations, heads of departments, and employers of labour have been called upon to do all in their power to encourage volunteering as much as possible.

During the period from 1888 to 1893 eight new volunteer corps were raised, and the strength of the volunteer forces increased from 15,754 to 27,883.

Various improvements have been made in the organisation and distribution of the army ; mounted infantry were organised in Burma ; the volunteer reserve has been created ; the garrison artillery increased ; recruiting depots established to facilitate recruiting for the Native Army ; and a considerable increase made to the volunteer artillery in India. Measures have been taken to accelerate the formation of Native infantry reserves ; to reorganise the garrison artillery ; and an Indian Army reserve of officers is to be created.

General improvements.

III.—Mobilisation of the Army.

The system of mobilising by divisions instead of by Army Corps has been worked out by the Mobilisation Committee and approved by the Government of India. Arrangements have been completed for the mobilisation of the 1st and 2nd Divisions,—that is, the corps have been detailed and all needful equipments provided in readiness for any emergency. The corps for the 3rd and 4th Divisions have also been detailed, and the question of their equipment for service has been discussed. The basis of the plan is mobilisation by stations,—i.e., certain stations are detailed from which the troops will be withdrawn in order to form the field army. The inclusion of the Imperial Service Troops in the scheme of mobilisation has been definitely settled.

Plan of mobilisation.

The obligatory garrisons,—i.e., the minimum garrisons to hold important places in India, in the absence of the field army,—have been laid down. The whole field army for mobilisation consists of about 75,000 men, including 12,000 Imperial Service troops.

A special grant of thirty lakhs of rupees was given in 1891-92 in order to provide mobilisation equipments and transport.

Special grant for mobilisation purposes.

IV.—Moral and Material Improvement of the Army.

1888.—On a representation from the Government of India, the Secretary of State sanctioned the formation of regimental institutes for the comfort and well-being of the British soldier in India. These institutes have since been provided at most stations in India, and proposals for their provision or improvement at various places are still being received.

Regimental institutes.

1891.—Proposals for improving the position of Native silladar cavalry were submitted to the Secretary of State in September 1890, and sanctioned in December 1890. The improved terms of service were notified in G. G. O. No. 224 of 1891.

Improvement of the position of Native cavalry.

In addition to these more important points, the grant of lands to Native officers has been placed on a more satisfactory footing ; the employment of pensioned Native soldiers has been developed ; and the lines for Native infantry are gradually being constructed according to a standard plan. In the British Army, special enquiry has been made as regards the supply of rations. It has been found that the rations are good, but that the regimental arrangements are not always calculated to make the best of them. Bread-making can be improved, and this question has been practically taken up.

General improvements.

V.—The Army Departments.

1889.—The 12-pr. B.-L. equipment for the fifty-three service batteries was demanded in September 1886, and for the reserve batteries in September 1888. Forty-six batteries have received their equipment, and the balance due from England is being steadily received.

ORDNANCE DEPT.
Re-armament of Royal Horse and Field Batteries in India with the 12-pr. B.-L. equipment.

Manufacture of cordite and smokeless powder. 1893.—A quantity of cordite manufactured in England was sent out to India for climatic trial. The test was satisfactorily carried out at Meean Meer.

It was thereupon decided to establish an experimental factory for the manufacture of cordite at Kirkee, and the Secretary of State was asked to send out

Adoption of cordite. the necessary machinery. Cordite ammunition having been introduced into the home army, and having successfully passed the necessary climatic tests in India, it was decided in 1893 to adopt it for use with the magazine rifle. It has also been decided to introduce cordite ammunition for the use of the artillery of the field army, North-West Frontier defences, and siege-train.

Issue of magazine rifles to the British troops in India, and Martini-Henry rifles to the Native troops. 1892.—It was decided in 1890 to re-arm the British infantry in India with the Lee-Metford (Magazine) rifle, but for various reasons this was delayed till the end of 1892. The British troops have now all received this weapon, and the Native Army has received the Martini-Henry.

COMMISSARIAT DEPT. **Transfer of the Commissariat Departments, Madras and Bombay, to the Government of India.** 1889.—The transfer of the administration of the Madras and Bombay Commissariat Departments to the Government of India was carried out with effect from 1st October 1889.

Increase of mule transport. 1891.—The inadequacy of the mule transport having been brought to the notice of the Government of India, sanction was accorded in June 1891 to increase the establishment by 2,000 mules at a cost of about eight lakhs. The sanctioned establishment is now 16,745 mules.

SANITARY MATTERS. **Statistics relating to the spread of venereal disease.** A very full investigation has taken place within the last few years in respect to the prevalence of venereal disease among the British and Native troops in India. In the course of this investigation three years were taken as typical of the three distinct periods, *viz.*, 1866, as a typical year before the lock-hospital system was in practical operation; * 1884, when the system was in operation; and 1889, after the abolition of restrictive measures. In the first period, *i.e.*, before lock-hospitals existed, the number of admissions of European soldiers was stated to be less than when the system was in operation, *i.e.*, up to 1884; but the constitution of the British Army had been changed by the introduction of short service; and the soldiers of 1884 were almost all young and unmarried men, more exposed to temptation, and less fitted by age and experience to withstand it. This was given as the explanation of the rise from 218 to 293 per thousand of admissions between 1866 and 1884, and the Government of India were disposed to consider this to be the correct one.

The difficulties are great in arriving at a correct appreciation between the figures for 1884 and 1889, in which the same class of men was subject to the same influences, the difference being that in 1884 there was some protection against venereal disease, while in 1889 protection had been withdrawn. The admissions to hospital in 1889 were 188 per thousand greater than those in 1884; but the medical authorities consider that not only has the disease increased, but that the admissions for secondary syphilis have risen; and that although the increase among Native troops has not been large, it is sufficiently marked to show the general tendency. The restrictive measures which had been in force were withdrawn in the autumn of 1888, so that for four months of that year, and for the whole of 1889, the progress of the disease was unchecked. But in 1890 new rules, issued under the Cantonments Act of 1889, came into force and provided for the treatment and control within cantonment limits of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders; in the year 1892 there were 28,000 admissions on account of venereal disease in a total of 68,000 British troops.

In May 1893 the Principal Medical Officer in India submitted a memorandum, and statistics, in which he arrived at the conclusion that the cause of the rise of venereal ratios of late years was the increase of the army of India by numbers of young and unmarried soldiers; he also considered that the action of the lock-hospitals had exerted a certain amount of restraining influence upon the rise of ratios. The Army Sanitary Commission have accepted these conclusions, but consider that the amount of restraining influence was very small.

*The Lock Hospital system became law during Lord Lawrence's Government under Act XXII of 1864, but the "Rules for checking the spread of venereal disease" were not sanctioned until 1866.

From the table here given it will be seen what the progress of these venereal ratios has been :—

Admissions into Hospital per mille of strength.

Years.	INDIA.	
	European.	Native.
1870	..	191·2
1871	..	196·8
1872	..	179·0
1873	..	166·7
1874	..	192·7
1875	..	205·1
1876	..	189·9
1877	..	208·5
1878	..	271·3
1879	..	234·8
1880	..	249·7
1881	..	260·5
1882	..	265·2
1883	..	270·3
1884	..	293·9
1885	..	342·7
1886	..	389·5
1887	..	361·2
1888	..	370·6
1889	..	481·5
1890	..	503·5
1891	..	400·7
1892	..	409·9

The Government of India, in forwarding these statistics, urged on the Secretary of State for India the grave danger of seriously weakening the main provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1889; they believed it to be absolutely necessary, unless further inroads were to be made upon the health of the army, to maintain some supervision over prostitutes in cantonments, and to obtain the power of expelling them from cantonments when they were known to be diseased and refused to submit to treatment in hospital.

1893.—On the 5th June 1888 a Resolution of the House of Commons was passed to the following effect :—

Measures relating to Cantonment Regulations in regard to prostitutes.

“Resolved that, in the opinion of this House, any mere suspension of measures for the compulsory examination of women, and for licensing and regulating prostitution in India, is insufficient, and the legislation which enjoins, authorises, or permits such measures ought to be repealed.”

The Government of India then issued instructions that the existing rules should be worked in accordance with that Resolution. They had previously given orders to prohibit the residence of prostitutes within regimental limits, and the Indian Contagious Diseases Act, or portions of Acts connected therewith, had been repealed. In July 1888 the draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cantonments was forwarded to the Secretary of State, and the Cantonments Act XIII of 1889 was brought into force from the 1st January 1890; and, after some discussion with the Secretary of State, the rules proposed to be made under that Act were finally published on the 4th July 1890 under the General Order of the Government of India, No. 617.

In 1891-92 the Government of India made certain enquiries and issued orders in respect to the necessity for keeping strictly within the terms of the Act and the rules approved by the Secretary of State; and the Commander-in-Chief expressed his conviction that the Act and the rules had been duly observed, although in some instances the action of the local military authorities had fallen short of what was considered necessary. Further steps were taken to impress the necessity for strict observance of the rules on these authorities; but in 1893 the Secretary of State forwarded a statement received from Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., and Mr. James Stuart, M.P., which, in their opinion, showed that in ten specified military stations the Act and regulations were not administered in the spirit of the Resolution of the House of Commons. A Departmental Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State to enquire into the rules, regulations and practice in Indian cantonments and elsewhere in India with regard to prostitutes, and the treatment of venereal disease, in order to ascertain and report whether they complied with the Resolution of the House of Commons. The evidence given before that Committee having been received in India, a small Commission, of which Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, I.C.S., was President, and Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and Maulvi Samiullah Khan were members, was constituted; and as time did not admit of their visiting all the stations affected, their attention was confined to Umballa, Meerut, and Lucknow; but various reports were called for in respect to the other stations. The Government of India were of opinion that a careful consideration of the reports showed that the charges which had been made against the Government and the military authorities could not be generally sustained, although in certain cases the orders issued had not been enforced, and some officers had also gone beyond their powers, or had misinterpreted the orders they had received.

Towards the end of 1893 the Government of India considered the Report of the Departmental Committee at the India Office, the majority of which reported that the system prevailing was not in accordance with the Resolution of the House of Commons; they recommended legislation as the only effective method of preventing practices inconsistent with this Resolution; and in accordance with the Secretary of State's instructions draft Bills were prepared and sent home, with the object of showing what effect could be given by legislation to the opinions entertained by the writers of the majority report.

Establishment of Cantonment General Hospitals. 1892.—Cantonment general hospitals have been established in the larger cantonment for the treatment of patients of both sexes suffering from all classes of diseases. The object was to remove the idea that the ordinary cantonment hospitals established under the Cantonment Act of 1889 were reserved exclusively for venereal disease. The building for venereal cases was to be at some distance from the main buildings, and quite separate from the larger hospital; the object aimed at was the expansion of the civil dispensary system; and as cantonment general hospitals were primarily intended for persons ordinarily residing in cantonments, such persons were to have a prior claim to admission over outsiders, who could, as a rule, be attended in the dispensaries of the adjoining civil station or city. The development of these institutions has been somewhat retarded by financial exigencies; and the question has been raised, whether the effect upon venereal disease is such as to warrant the considerable expenditure which the institution of these hospitals contemplates, but the policy of Government has not been changed.

REMOUNT DEPT.
Transfer of the Horse-Breeding Department from the Military to the Revenue and Agricultural Department. 1889.—The question of the transfer of the administration of the Horse-Breeding Department from the Military Department to the Revenue and Agricultural Department was considered by a Conference at Delhi in 1888, whose recommendations were accepted by the Government of India, and the transfer was carried out in 1889.

Purchase and rearing of young horse stock for remounts. 1892.—The system of purchasing and rearing young horse stock for remounts actually commenced in 1879, but it was not till 1888 that any considerable number of young horses were purchased. Since then the number purchased annually has steadily increased, and the success of the system is practically assured. In 1892, after close investigation, the Government of India came to the following conclusions—that their efforts should be confined to a persistent endeavour to improve gradually the breed of indigenous horses through the agency of the Horse Breeding Department, and that all breeding at the remount depots should be discontinued, while the purchase of young stock should, as at present, be limited to

animals fit for British cavalry remounts or for artillery teams. The price of young country-bred stock (not to be purchased under eighteen months old) should be increased so as to give a maximum of Rs. 750 for a five-year old, and prizes of enhanced value should be given at fairs for older horses. It was also determined not to increase the present establishment of Government stallions materially, until the returns showed that the services of those now maintained were all fully utilised and that the general results were satisfactory.

1892.—The necessity for a reserve of horses was discussed and recommended to the Secretary of State in 1892. The measure was approved by His Lordship during the same year, but has not yet been carried out owing to financial pressure.

1893.—From the 1st April 1893 the Government of India have undertaken the provision of all clothing actually required by the British soldier in India, money-compensation being abolished except in very special cases. The soldier, however, will be required to pay for his necessaries at their cost price converted at the rate of exchange for the year instead of at 2s. per rupee as hitherto, the cost of carriage being defrayed by the State.

The Intelligence Department has been reorganised; a branch has been established in Burma; various improvements have been effected in the Ordnance Department; and the manufacture of steel commenced. As regards armaments for the coast and frontier defences, all those for the former have been received, and a large number for the frontier defences. It has been decided to re-arm heavy batteries and siege-trains with more powerful guns. In the Medical, Remount, Veterinary, and Clothing Departments, various improvements have been effected.

VI.—Military Finance.

The following table shows the military expenditure in India, and the total military charges in England for the years 1888-89 to 1893-94—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94 (Esti- mates.)
In India	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
In England (exclusive of special defence works and exchange).	14,812,591 3,746,205	14,944,095 3,957,703	14,799,128 4,440,125	15,741,062 4,559,513	15,613,105 4,888,796	15,693,500 4,497,500
Total Rx. ...	18,558,796	18,901,798	19,239,253	20,300,575	20,501,901	20,191,000

The Army expenditure in India during 1892-93 compares grant by grant as under with that during 1888-89:—

Expenditure of 1892-93
+ (more) — (less)
than that of
1888-89.

Comparison of
Army Expenditure in
1892-93 with that in
1888-89.

Round numbers.
Rx.

Grant	1.—Army and Garrison Staff ..	+	16,000
„	2.—Administrative Staff ..	—	1,000
„	3.—Regimental Pay and Allowances	+	99,000
„	4.—Commissariat Department	+	374,000
„	5.—Remount Department ..	+	52,000
„	6.—Clothing Department ..	+	53,000
„	7.—Barrack Department ..	+	15,000
„	8.—Martial Law ..	—	1,000
„	9.—Medical Department ..	+	67,000
„	10.—Ordnance Department ..	+	214,000
„	12.—Education ..	+	3,000
„	13.—Sea Transport ..	—	7,000
„	15.—Volunteers ..	+	46,000
„	16.—Rewards, Military Services	+	7,000
„	17.—Military Pensions, Europeans	—	8,000
„	18.—Ditto, Natives	+	45,000
„	19.—Widows' Pensions ..	+	2,000
„	20.—Departmental Pensions ..	+	5,000

The increases in military expenditure for the period from 1888-89 are due for the most part to the fall in exchange; to rise in the price of food for men and animals; to rise in price of equipment and matériel for war; to re-armaments which have taken place both in the infantry and artillery; to the development of ordnance factories and manufactures in India; to the cost of benefits conferred on British and Native troops; to an addition to the strength of each garrison company of Royal Artillery in India; and to various changes in organisation which originated at home and had to be adopted in this country.

Detailed enquiries have been instituted into the causes of the rise in expenditure, and orders have been issued forbidding the submission of proposals involving any extra expenditure which cannot be clearly shown to be of primary importance in improving the efficiency of the army for war.

Claims of the War Office against Indian revenues on account of army effective and non-effective charges.

1893.—In 1890, the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State for India on the general principles on which War Office charges against India for the services of the British troops employed in this country are calculated, and urged that these claims should be considerably reduced. In 1893 the Secretary of State's attention was again invited to the above subject, and the appointment of an independent Royal Commission to investigate the whole question of the home charges was strongly recommended.

Grant of exchange compensation allowance and a privileged rate of exchange for furlough pay.

1893.—An allowance called Exchange Compensation Allowance was given to all servants of Government not domiciled in India, to compensate them for the depreciated value of the rupee, in which currency their salaries are paid; and a privileged rate of exchange for furlough allowances calculated in Indian currency when paid in England, was fixed. By the grant of these concessions, in which the officers of the Army are entitled to share, the Army Estimates are affected.

Minor improvements.

Among minor matters it may be noticed that marching batta to the Bengal Army has been abolished; advances have been made to silahdar cavalry regiments to help recruits, and in the purchase of grain; the rules regarding the issue of batta have been revised, and improvements made in various military finance arrangements, certain powers being granted to the Commanders-in-Chief and other officers.

VII.—Military Legislation.

Revised Indian Articles of War.

1893.—The present Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869) having been found defective in various respects, it was proposed that a new Act should be passed. A draft Bill was prepared and sent to the Secretary of State, who objected to the retention of the flogging clauses. The Bill has therefore been dropped, and it has been decided that the necessary amendments should be made in the present Act. An amending Bill has been prepared and referred for the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief.

Cantonment regulations.

1893.—At present there are no rules for the administration of cantonments which have the force of law. Rules have therefore been prepared under the Cantonments Act XIII of 1889, and will be considered by a Committee which has been assembled.

VIII.—Military Works and Defences.

In 1890, the Military Works Department—a department officered by the Royal Engineers—was extended to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Hut accommodation has been provided for troops at a number of the summer camps in the hills instead of tents, and in the Chin Hills considerable progress has been made towards housing the troops who suffered much from the inclement climate prevailing there. Much attention has been given to the subject of the water-supply of cantonments, and arrangements have been made for spending nine lakhs of rupees annually on works of this class; many important water-supply projects, such as those for Quetta, Peshawar, Umballa, and Allahabad have been carried through, while others are in progress as Bangalore, Agra, Lucknow, Secunderabad, and Murree. The expenditure on Military Works is stated

below, the excess beyond the usual allotment of Rx. 1,000 000 being chiefly due to extra grants provided for expenditure in Upper Burma :—

	In India. Rx.	In England. £	Exchange. Rx.	Totals. Rx.	
1889-90	..	1,118,756	13,603	6,104	1,138,463
1890-91	..	1,190,117	23,033	7,526	1,220,676
1891-92	..	1,199,627	10,382	4,509	1,214,518
1892-93	..	1,131,728	40,628	24,443	1,196,799
1893-94	..	1,174,900	21,400	11,400	1,207,700
		—————	—————	—————	—————
Total	..	5,815,128	109,046	53,982	5,978,156
		—————	—————	—————	—————

In 1890 it was finally settled that the special expenditure on Coast and Frontier Defences should be Rx. 5,030,000 but the works had been pushed on while this decision was being arrived at. The defences of the Indian ports have been practically completed and armed, two torpedo gun-boats and five torpedo-boats have been provided, and the two turret-ships at Bombay have been re-armed with modern breech-loading guns. On the North-West frontier, the defences covering Quetta have been completed and armed ; the important bridge-head positions at Attock and Sukkur have been undertaken and practically completed, but are not yet armed ; the defences of the Rawal Pindi position have been completed to a large extent, but owing to financial exigencies the construction of certain batteries and the provision of the armaments have been postponed. The expenditure on Special Defences has been as stated below :—

	In India. Rx.	In England. £	Exchange. Rx.	Totals. Rx.	
1889-90	..	400,436	199,513	89,532	689,481
1890-91	..	252,398	180,470	58,969	491,837
1891-92	..	304,710	209,263	90,875	604,848
1892-93	..	255,723	126,332	76,005	458,060
1893-94	..	216,200	187,600	100,100	503,900
		—————	—————	—————	—————
Total	..	1,429,467	903,178	415,481	2,748,126
		—————	—————	—————	—————

The expenditure on strategic railways has been as under, the works undertaken being chiefly for the provision of efficient communication with Quetta :—

		Rx.
1889-90	..	.. 936,693
1890-91	..	.. 547,695
1891-92	..	.. 464,240
1892-93	..	.. 751,675
1893-94	..	.. 822,600
		—————
Total	..	3,522,903
		—————

IX.—Marine Matters.

1891.—The number of subsidised Royal Navy vessels belonging to the East India Squadron was reduced in 1888 to four, and the annual subsidy to £38,500. A proposal to still further reduce the number to three was submitted to the Secretary of State in 1891, but the matter has not yet been decided.

Manning Indian harbour defence vessels. 1891.—According to arrangements made for manning the Indian harbour defence vessels, the turret-ships and the gun and torpedo-boats have been made over to the Admiralty, an annual subsidy of £59,600 per annum being paid by India for their up-keep and maintenance. The Government of India did not concur in this arrangement.

Improvement of docks at Bombay. The important projects for improving the dockyard at Bombay by the construction of a wet basin and the deepening of the Duncan Dock have been carried out.

Royal Indian Marine in 1883-84 and 1892-93. Since 1888 the *Mayo*, *Elphinstone*, *Minto*, and *Warren Hastings* have been added to the Royal Indian Marine. The following comparison between the state of the Marine in 1883-84 and 1892-93 shows the improvement that has been effected, while the net cost of the Marine has been reduced—

		1883-84.	1892-93.
Net marine expenditure	..	16,97,495	16,65,090
Number of workmen employed daily in the two dockyards	..	1,335	2,335
Value of work turned out	..	8,47,454	18,38,526
Value of stores issued on indent	..	5,65,778	7,41,092
Value of coal issued	..	4,64,621	2,77,550
Balance of stores in stock	..	24,76,715	18,70,350
Tonnage of ships in marine	..	14,017	13,899
Miles run by ships during year	..	93,716	177,407
Troops, &c., carried	..	19,032	67,577
Animals carried	..	683	13,459
Specie carried	..	Lacs 176	776½
Stores, &c., carried	..	Tons 2,000	7,444

General improvements. Among the minor changes which have taken place, the designations and rank of the officers of the Indian Marine have been assimilated to those of the officers of the Royal Navy; the service is now called "The Royal Indian Marine"; and new leave rules have been published.

X.—Field Operations.

Operations in Burma and in the Chin and Lushai Hills. Since 1888 there has been a good deal of fighting in various parts of Burma and risings in the Chin and Lushai Hills have called for several expeditions into those parts. In Burma itself the operations have been directed principally against dacoits and rebels, and, owing to the nature of the country and the character of those against whom they have been carried on, have been of a disconnected and desultory character. The following were the principal operations:—

I.—Expedition under Brigadier-General Faunce against the Siyin Chins, December 1888 to March 1889. In these operations the losses on our side amounted to 22 killed and 45 (including four British officers) wounded.—(G. G. O. No. 782 of 1889.)

II.—Expedition under Brigadier-General Collett against Saw-la-paw, Chief of Eastern Karen, January 1889. Our losses in this expedition were five killed and fourteen (including two British officers) wounded.—(G. G. O. No. 417 of 1889.)

III.—Operations against the Kachin tribes, January to May 1889. The casualties on our side were one killed and 24 (including six British officers) wounded.—(G. G. O. No. 782 of 1889.)

IV.—Operations in the Ruby Mines District, February 1889.—(G. G. O. No. 782 of 1889.)

V.—Operations in the Meiktila and Bhamo Districts, February, March and May 1889.—(G. G. O. No. 782 of 1889.)

VI.—Attack on Tartan, Chin Hills, May 1889.—(G. G. O. No. 782 of 1889.)

VII.—Expedition under Colonel Tregear against the Shendus, January to May 1889.—(G. G. O. No. 592 of 1889.)

VIII.—Operations under Brigadier-General Symons against the Baungshé, Tashon, Siyin, Sagylain and Kanhow tribes of Chins, November 1889 to April 1890.—(G. G. O. No. 677 of 1890.)

IX.—Operations against the Tonhon Kachins, December 1889 to March 1890. Our casualties amount to three killed and twelve (including two British officers) wounded.

X.—Expedition under Colonel Tregear against the Chins, Lushais, Shendus and other tribes occupying the hill tracts between the Chindwin and Kale Valleys in Burma and the Chittagong District, January to March 1890.—(G. G. O. No. 677 of 1890.)

XI.—Outbreak in the Lushai Hills, September 1890,—followed by the attack on, and defence of, Changsil and Fort Aijal, and subsequent operations against the enemy.

XII.—Operations in the Chin and Lushai Hills, 1890-91, including the attack on Thetta, 2nd January 1891, and the subsequent operations against and submission of the Thetta Chins, and promenade through the Eastern Lushai country.

XIII.—Action at the Sao-var stream, between a detachment of the 39th Bengal Infantry (100 strong) and a large body of Chins, 2nd April 1891. The loss on our side was five killed and fifteen (including one officer) wounded.

XIV.—Operations under Brigadier-General Wolseley in the Wuntho District, February to April 1891. The casualties during these operations were five killed and 31 (including two British officers) wounded.—(G. G. O. No. 985 of 1891.)

XV.—Operations under Captain Loch against the Northern Lushais, April to June 1892.—(G. G. O. No. 977 of 1892.)

XVI.—Operations in the Chin Hills, 1891-92.—(G. G. O. No. 1015 of 1892.)

XVII.—Operations on the North-Eastern Frontier of Burma, 1891-92, including the defence and relief of Sadon.—(G. G. O. No. 1015 of 1892.)

XVIII.—Expedition to the Hukong Valley, Northern Burma. (This was more explorative than military.)

XIX.—Operations in the Northern Chin Hills, 1892-93.—(G. G. O. No. 733 of 1893.)

1890.—Early in 1890, it became necessary to send an expedition against the Munassan section of the Esa tribe, inhabiting the maritime plain on the east and south-east of Zaila in Somali-land, to punish them for an attack made in the previous August, on the town of Bulhar, in which 67 people were killed. The force employed was placed under the command of Captain J. R. C. Domvile, and consisted of detachments of the Aden Troop (63 sabres), Bombay Sappers and Miners (30 men), and 17th Bombay Native Infantry (170 rifles), with two Gardner guns manned by a small party of seamen. Captain Domvile marched from Zaila on the 14th January. On the 19th a skirmish took place near Gerissa, when about 20 of the enemy were killed and a large herd of camels and about 2000 sheep were captured. The same evening the enemy attacked a guard of the Aden Troop which was conducting the sheep to the camp of the force, killed thirteen of them, and recovered the sheep. On the morning of the 30th the detachment was sharply attacked in a *zariba* at Hussein, fifteen miles from Gerissa; the enemy succeeded in penetrating into the *zariba*, but were eventually repulsed, the loss on our side being four men killed and one British officer and eighteen men wounded. The enemy did not offer any more active opposition; the force traversed the country in various directions, and after, inflicting considerable injury on the Munassan clan, returned to Zaila on the 2nd February.

1890.—In the autumn of 1890, it became necessary to send an expedition against the Kidarzai Sheranis, who had for some time evinced a refractory disposition, had been guilty of various outrages on the frontier, and had given shelter to murderers and other outlaws from Baluchistan.

Operations in
Somali-land.

Operations against
the Kidarzai Sheranis.

A force (one mountain battery of the Royal Artillery, a company of sappers, a regiment of Native cavalry, and one battalion of British and two of Native infantry) moved from the Zhab Valley early in October, under the command of Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., and later on a co-operating column (three troops of Native cavalry and three half battalions of Native infantry, with six guns) under the command of Colonel A. G. Ross, C.B., was sent from the Derajat. Very little resistance was experienced, and the recalcitrant tribe having submitted and the political objects of the expedition having been attained, the troops returned to quarters early in December.

Operations in Manipur.

1891.—In March 1891, Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner, of Assam, with an escort of 400 men (Gurkhas), commanded by Colonel Skene, proceeded to Imphal, the chief town in Manipur, under instructions from the Government of India, for the purpose of settling the affairs of that State, in which a revolution had occurred during the previous September, resulting in the abdication of the Maharajah and the elevation to the throne of one of his younger brothers. The measures to be adopted involved the arrest and deportation of the Senapati (Commander-in-Chief of the Manipur Army), another brother of the Maharajah and the leading spirit of the September revolution; but the attempt to do this, on the 24th March, was violently resisted, and led to open hostilities, and fighting was continued until the evening of the day named, when the British troops were withdrawn into the grounds of the Residency. In the course of the evening, Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, and other officers were inveigled into the place on the pretence of a conference, and there barbarously murdered under the orders of the Senapati and other leaders of the insurgents, who then opened a heavy fire on the troops in the Residency. These being short of ammunition, evacuated the position and retreated in some disorder, and becoming considerably dispersed in the darkness, made their way in small parties to Kachar, Kohima and Tamu.

Immediately on hearing of the outbreak at Manipur Lieutenant Grant, 12th Madras Infantry, who was in command of a small detachment at Tamu, pushed up with it to Thobal, in Manipur, in the hope of saving Mr. Quinton and the other officers, the fact of whose murder was not then known, and who were believed to be prisoners in the palace at Imphal. Here Lieutenant Grant and his detachment were attacked for several days by a rabble of several thousand Manipuri insurgents, but he held his ground without difficulty and with trifling loss until ordered to retire to Tamu on the 9th April. The insurgents followed Lieutenant Grant in his retreat, but were met and routed by a small detachment under the command of Captain Presgrave.

In the meantime arrangements had been pushed forward to move troops on Imphal with the utmost despatch from Kohima, Kachar and Tamu. Some delay was occasioned by transport difficulties, but during the last days of April, three columns, composed as follows, advanced from those places:—

Kohima.

Three guns of No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.
100 men of the 18th Bengal Infantry.
200 ditto 42nd ditto.
400 ditto 43rd ditto.
300 ditto 44th ditto.
200 ditto Assam Military Police.

Silchar (Kachar).

Two guns of No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.
370 men of the 18th Bengal Infantry.
103 ditto 42nd ditto.
282 ditto 43rd ditto.
114 ditto 44th ditto.
723 ditto 1-2nd Gurkha Regiment.
50 ditto Calcutta Volunteer Pioneers.
207 ditto Surma Valley Military Police.

Tamu.

Four guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
A wing of the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
The 2-4th Gurkha Regiment.
The 12th Madras Infantry.

These columns reached Imphal almost simultaneously on the 27th April, that from Kohima having experienced no opposition whatever, and that from Kachar scarcely any. Of the Tamu Column, detachments of the 4th Gurkha Regiment and the 12th Madras Infantry had a sharp skirmish with a body of the enemy, who, being hemmed in in an entrenchment at Bapam, near Palel, and unable to escape, stood and fought until nearly all were killed. Our loss on this occasion was two killed and thirteen (including four British officers) wounded.

This was the end of the Manipur insurrection. The usurping Maharajah, the Senapati, and other prominent persons fled from Imphal before the arrival of our troops, but all were subsequently apprehended, and the Senapati, the "Tongal General," and others concerned in the murders of the 24th—25th March were duly executed on being convicted of their crimes.

1891.—Towards the end of 1890, the conduct of some of the clans of the Orakzai tribe, Miranzai, west of Kohat, North-West frontier, rendered necessary the despatch of a punitive expedition against them. Accordingly, in January 1891, a force (consisting of two Native mountain batteries, a company of sappers, two squadrons of Native cavalry, and seven battalions of Native infantry), divided into three columns, the whole under the command of Major-General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., advanced into the country of the hostile clans, blowing up forts and towers, and, having established posts at certain points on the Samana Range to prevent further raids into the Miranzai Valley, returned to Kohat in the following month without having experienced any opposition, though the troops had undergone much hardship from the severity of the climate in winter.

2. Early in April the Orakzai clans made a sudden attack on the Samana posts, which our troops were obliged, after some loss, to evacuate. This necessitated the despatch of a second expedition, which was rapidly organised. The troops detailed for this service were :—

No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
 No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery (three guns).
 No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.
 19th Bengal Lancers.
 5th Punjab Cavalry (two squadrons).
 The 5th Company of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.
 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
 15th Bengal Infantry.
 27th ditto.
 29th ditto.
 3rd Sikh Infantry.
 1st Punjab Infantry.
 2nd ditto.
 6th ditto.
 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment.

3. These were formed into three columns and, under the command of Sir William Lockhart, advanced and attacked the clans on the Samana Range on the 17th April. On that and the succeeding day the enemy were driven from the range. A good deal of fighting subsequently took place during the movements of the force over the enemy's country, which was traversed in every direction, until the 16th May, when the work entrusted to the force was finished, the hostile clans having all been visited and punished, and brought into submission. The troops were subsequently withdrawn to cantonments, posts, strongly held, having been left as before on the Samana Range. The losses during these operations amounted to 28 killed and 73 (including five British officers) wounded.

1891—In consequence of the opposition of some of the Black Mountain tribes to the march of a body of British troops over the crest of the Black Mountain in October 1891, measures were taken in the spring of 1892 for the despatch of a punitive expedition against the offenders,—and the following troops were concentrated at Darband and Oghi by the 1st March :—

Left or River Column.

No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
 No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery (three guns).
 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.
 Wing, 32nd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).
 37th Bengal Infantry.
 Infantry of the Corps of Guides.
 4th Sikh Infantry.

Operations on the Samana Range.

Operations on the Black Mountain N.W. Frontier.

Right or Tilli Column.

No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
 11th Bengal Infantry.
 Wing, 32nd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).
 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment.
 Khaibar Rifles.

Besides these, troops were detailed to occupy Oghi, to hold Abbottabad, and to form a reserve at Rawal Pindi.

The expedition was under the command of Major-General W. K. Elles, C.B.

The advance took place on the 12th March, and for a week little opposition was met with, but on the 19th a determined attack was made on our advanced post at Ghazikot; after a sharp conflict the attack was repulsed, with a loss on our side of four killed and twenty-one wounded. Skirmishes subsequently occurred at Kunhar, Diliari, Darbanai and Sarmal Ferry, and some desultory movements followed; but in the end the tribes made submission, and, with the exception of a British mountain battery, a company of Bengal Sappers, and a battalion of British and two of Native infantry, the troops were withdrawn to their cantonments.

At one time during these operations complications with the Bunerwals and other trans-Indus tribes seemed to threaten, a large gathering of these clansmen under Miyan Gul, the Akhundzada of Swat, having appeared at Baio, a village lying a short distance from the right bank of the Indus. There was, however, no intention on our part to interfere with Buner and negotiations were entered into with Miyan Gul, who disclaimed any intention of making war, and eventually withdrew his following.

Subsequent to the conclusion of the operations, arrangements were made for the better security of the Black Mountain Border; a body of border police was formed, as well as tribal levies to hold certain posts on the mountain.

Operations in Húnza and Nagar.

1891.—In May 1891, disturbances broke out in Kunjat,—Uzar Khan, the eldest son of the Rajah of Nagar, having deposed his father and murdered two of his brothers, made preparations to take possession of Chalt and Chaprot. It was subsequently found necessary to reinforce the Gilgit Agency guard (then consisting of 30 men of the 20th Bengal Infantry) by a detachment of 200 men of the 1st Battalion of the 5th Gurkha Regiment, and two guns of No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, to enable the British Agent (Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. A. Durand) to deal with the situation created by this outbreak, and to bring into subjection the Chiefs of Húnza and Nagar, the former of whom had been for some time intriguing with Russia and China. About a dozen British officers were also sent up for duty with the Kashmir Imperial Service troops.

With these troops and two battalions of the Kashmir Imperial Service infantry and some local levies, the whole amounting to a little over a thousand men, Colonel Durand advanced on the 1st December, and crossed the Húnza river into Nagar territory. On the following day he took the fort of Nilt by storm, after considerable resistance, with a loss on our side of three men killed and three British officers (one of whom was Colonel Durand himself) and 27 men wounded. Some further fighting occurred on the following day, in which we had one man killed and one British officer and six men wounded, and on the morning of the 20th Captain Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, who was now in command, stormed the almost inaccessible position of the enemy on the Húnza river, beyond Nilt, and, with a loss of only two men wounded, totally defeated and dispersed them. The operations concluded with the surrender of the Rajah of Nagar and the occupation of Húnza on the 22nd December.

The detachments of No. 4 Mountain Battery and of the 20th Bengal Infantry were afterwards withdrawn from Gilgit, and the detachment of the 5th Gurkha Regiment relieved by one of similar strength from the 15th Bengal Infantry.

Expedition to Baio.

1892.—In the spring of 1892, Hashim Ali Khan, the expelled chief of the Khan Khel Hasanzais, and one of the principal causes of the troubles in the Black Mountain, re-appeared and was harboured at Baio on the right bank of the Indus, in Hasanzais territory, by the three Isazai clans—Hasanzai, Akazai and Madda Khel.

As this was in breach of the engagements entered into by these tribes in 1891, and as they refused to surrender or expel him, it became necessary after prolonged negotiations, to use force and punish the offending tribes.

Accordingly, about the 1st October, a force (consisting of four mountain batteries—three British and one Native—two companies of sappers, two squadrons of Native cavalry, and two battalions of British and five of Native infantry) was concentrated at Darband under the command of Major-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B. An advance was made on Baio on the 6th October, but no opposition was met with, and Baio was found to be entirely deserted; and after destroying the towers and other defences of the place, the force was withdrawn into British territory, and the several corps dispersed to their cantonments.

1893.—In March 1893 a sharp affair took place at Chilas, on the Gilgit frontier. The fort at this place had for some time been held by 300 men of the 2nd Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry (the "Body-Guard Regiment"), under the command of Major Daniell, 1st Punjab Infantry. On the morning of the 5th March the fort was attacked by about 1,200 Chilasis, Kohistanis, and others. Some severe fighting ensued, and Major Daniell was killed in an unsuccessful attempt to drive the enemy out of a village which they held and from which they maintained a heavy fire on the fort. The enemy were eventually repulsed with a loss of about 350 killed; the loss on our side being 20 killed and 32 wounded.

Chilas has been occupied permanently, a fort is being built there by the 23rd Pioneers, who lately marched over the Babusar from the Khagan Valley.

The following is a list of the principal expeditions, &c., which have been undertaken during the past ten years, with a statement of the approximate cost of each:—

Cost of expeditions, &c., 1883-93.

Expeditions, &c.	Year of occurrence.	Total net cost, in round numbers.	Remarks.
		Rx.	
Akha Expedition	1883-84	2,000	
Bikanir Expedition	1883-84	...	
Zhob Valley Expedition	1884-85	108,000	
Burma Expedition	1885-86	605,000	
Sikkim	do.	278,000	
Hazara	do.	294,000	
Lushai	do.	77,000	
Chin-Lushai Expedition	1888-89	671,000	
Somali-land Operations	1889-90	...	
Miranzai Expedition	1890	...	
Manipur	do.	190,000	
Wuntho	do.	321,000*	
Hunza-Nagar Expedition	1891-92	45,000	
Lushai Operations	1891	...	
Kajuri-Kach Force	1892-93	31,000*	
Kuram Force	1892-93	93,000*	
Isazai Field Force	1892-93	49,000*	
South Lushai Operations	1892-93	34,000*	
Chin-Hills Operations	1892-93	23,000*	
Kachin Operations	1892-93	42,000*	
Kalat Force	1892-93	5,000*	
Chin-Hills Operations	1893-94	4,000*	
Abor Expedition	1893-94	...	Operations just commenced.
		...	Expenditure not known.

* These accounts have not yet been finally closed.

N.B.—The total net cost includes expenditure up to October 1893.

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